

Old Burying Ground / Mt. Pleasant Cemetery

Sponsors: Town of Arlington Historic Commission and Cemetery Commission

Recommended funding: \$64,920

This is a study to produce a comprehensive preservation plan for the Old Burying Ground (OBG) on Pleasant Street, and to survey the condition of several historic tombs in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery for preservation planning and structural stability.

Both cemeteries are on the National Register of Historic Places. The OBG, which contains the remains of Jason Russell and 11 other patriots who died at the Battle of Menotomy in 1775, suffers from decades of deferred maintenance. There are dangerous items in need of near-future repair, such as the retaining wall separating the Old Burying Ground from the adjacent nursery school and Church. The historic tombs in need of preservation at Mt. Pleasant cemetery are for the extended Locke family.

This first stage of work will produce a phased plan for restoration and repair. The project team will consist of an historic landscape architect, a structural engineer, an historic stone conservator, and an arborist.

Three groups will oversee the work: the Arlington Cemetery Commission, Arlington Historical commission, and the Town Manager's office (via Asst. Town Manager Jim Feeney). The Arlington Historical Society will provide consultation. The project team will collaboratively ensure that the work is done carefully and to historic preservation standards. The CPAC will request as a condition of funding that project proponents hold a public educational meeting to inform members of the community about the work under consideration.



Budget						
	Item		Cost Estimate			
	Landscape Architect/ Preservation Consultant			\$25,100		
	OBG 2008 Survey Update			\$6,500		
	Engineering Assessment			\$14,000		
	Landscape Assessment			\$1,000		
	Topographical Survey for OBG			\$4,000		
	Mt. Pleasant Tombs Assessment			\$3,500		
	20% Contingency			\$10,820		
	Total Budget			\$64,920		

Community Preservation Act
2018 Application
For The Old Burying Ground
And
Mount Pleasant Cemetery

*For the purpose of studying the needed
improvements and rehabilitation of the
walls, tombs, historic markers and tree
preservation of these important sites.*

Community Preservation Committee Town of Arlington

CPA Funding – FY2018 Final Application

One (1) electronic copy and three (3) hard copies of the completed Application must be submitted to the CPC **by Friday, December 9, 2016 in order to be considered for the 2017 Annual Town Meeting**, with the electronic copy sent to AFidalgo@town.arlington.ma.us and the hard copies to:

Community Preservation Committee c/o Amy Fidalgo
Town of Arlington, 730 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, MA 02476

Applications will be date stamped and assigned control numbers in the order that the hard copies are received.

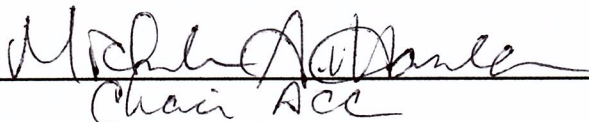
Project Title The Old Burying Ground and Mount Pleasant Cemetery Preservation Study

Applicant/Contact Person JoAnn Robinson and Michele Hassler

Organization Arlington Historic Commission and the Arlington Cemetery Commission

Mailing Address Cemetery Chapel Office, 70 Medford St., Arlington

Telephone 781-316-3276 **E-mail** robinsj@rcn.com; zoohassler@msn.com

Signature 
Chair Acc **Date** 12/9/16

CPA Category (*select one*):

- ☐ Community Housing ☒ Historic Preservation
☐ Open Space ☐ Recreation

Amount Requested \$48,290

Total Project Cost \$48,290

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT:

Arlington's Old Burying Ground, on Pleasant Street one of the Town's oldest intact landscapes. The residents of Menotomy successfully petitioned to become the Second Precinct of Cambridge on December 28, 1732, and in 1733, "the parcel of land between Mr. Jason Russell's pasture and Ebenezer Swan's field, which was reserved out of the commons for a burial ground, was selected as the most convenient place for the meeting-house to stand, and near the northeasterly corner of the same."

A comprehensive Preservation Plan for the Old Burying Ground will ensure the protection of the historic fabric and valuable cultural resources of the Old Burying Ground for future generations. The Preservation Plan will act as a resource for the town groups charged with making long-term decisions for the Old Burying Ground, as well as serving a wider community who are interested or learning about the history of Arlington.

This project also includes a survey to determine the condition of the tombs in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery in order to preserve them.

1. The Goals of the Proposed Project:

The first goal of this project is to develop a Preservation Plan which is designed to ensure the protection of the historic fabric and valuable cultural resources within a burying ground for future generations.

The proposed work includes three key components: documentary research consisting of an in-depth land-use history of the burying ground much of which already exists; various surveys and investigations that document the existing conditions and identify conservation activities and provide an estimate costs for preservation; and a long-term plan for managing the preservation of the site. We are also proposing a one-day ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey geared to answering research-oriented questions about the burying ground. Please see Attachment 1.

2. Community Need: Why is the project needed? Does it address needs identified in existing Town plans?

The Old Burying Ground on Pleasant St in Arlington Center and the Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Medford Street are the two public cemeteries maintained by the Town of Arlington. As stated in the Arlington Town Master Plan (Arlington Master Plan, Your Town, Your Future, adopted February 4, 2015, pages 115-116) the Old Burying Ground was established in 1732 and is the oldest cemetery in Arlington. It has an impressive collection of early slate markers dating from the establishment of the cemetery. It contains the remains of Jason Russell and 11 other early patriots who died on April 19, 1775 during the Battle of Menotomy. The Old Burying Ground is included in the Arlington Center National Register District and is protected by a preservation restriction. Mount Pleasant Cemetery is historically significant and is included in the Arlington Historical Commission's Inventory of Significant Properties.

5. Timeline

Task	Target Date
Project Approval / Project Committee Organizing Meeting	May, 2017
Appropriation of Funds	July, 2017
Engage Consultants/Develop Work Plan	July, 2017
Historic and Survey Work	July –September 2017
Preservation Management Plan Draft	October 2017
Plan Revisions as Needed	October 2017
Preservation Management Plan Published	November 2017

6. Credentials:

This project will be jointly managed by the Arlington Cemetery Commission and the Arlington Historical Commission with support from the Assistant Town Manager, Jim Feeney and our consultants.

The Arlington Historical Commission and the Arlington Cemetery Commission both have oversight of these cemeteries, specific to their areas of interest. The Arlington Historical Commission is knowledgeable in the history of the areas, what constitutes a historically correct preservation process, what is needed to help with maintenance after the work is done, and how to follow the Massachusetts laws that govern such projects. The Arlington Cemetery Commission is knowledgeable in regards to cemetery concerns and preservation, while also following the laws that govern cemeteries, and the activities of a cemetery,

For our proposed consultants' experience, please see their Curriculum Vitae included in their attachment sections.

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery dates from 1843 and contains many impressive graves and tombs that house the remains of many prominent historical Arlington families.

In addition to the contributions to Arlington's rich history that these two properties hold, they also offer green open spaces for passive recreation such as walking and bird watching in a predominantly urbanized landscape.

3. Community Support: What is the nature and level of support for this project?
Include letters of support and any petitions.

Community support for these restorative projects has been very positive. The various members submitting this application have been approached with much positive feedback from other residents in town. Please see the letters from the Director of Public Works for the Town of Arlington Michael Rademacher, Arlington Historian Richard Duffy, Beth Locke from the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, Stuart Brorson of the Arlington Historical Society, Captain of the Menotomy Minutemen James McLean, Former Captain of the Menotomy Minutemen Thomas Potter, and the Pastor of the First Parish Unitarian Universalist Church Rev. Marta Flanagan, whose church is right next door to the Old Burying Ground- an establishment that was once connected to the cemetery, and currently today runs a preschool whose children play near the crumbling wall surrounding the area between the church and the cemetery.

See Attachment 2 for letters of support.

4. Project Documentation:

Attachment 3: Project proposal from Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture for the Old Burying Ground describes the current conditions of the cemetery. There is also a note on what it would cost for seeing the tombs at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Attachment 4: Proposal for Structural Assessments by Erik Farrington of Simpson Gumpertz & Heger.

Attachment 5: Ivan Myjer, Building and Monument Conservation proposal to update the 2007 Survey of the Old Burying Ground as well as excerpts from his previous assessment.

Attachment 6: Project proposal from Kevin Duffy of Line and Stone for grave marker repairs on 119 stones- work to start July 2017 with completion by July 2019.

Attachment 7: Letters of proposed costs from local funeral homes for services related to remains care.

7. Budget

Item	Cost Estimate
Landscape Architect/Preservation Consultant	\$25,100
Ivan Myjer OBG Survey Update	\$5,300
Arborist, Engineering, Other Assessments	\$7,000
OBG Survey	\$4,000
Mt. Pleasant Tomb Assessments	\$2,500
%10 Contingency	\$4,390
Total Budget	\$48,290

8. **Other Funding:** As of this date we have not sought funding from other sources.

9. **Maintenance:** N.A.

10. **Impact on Town Budget:** This project will have no impact on the town budget.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. **Control of Site:** See Attachment 8 for Deed Restrictions on the Old Burying Ground by the Arlington Historical Commission and the Town of Arlington. Mount Pleasant Cemetery is the current and active public cemetery for the Town of Arlington. Attachment 9 has Assessors maps of both cemetery sites.

2. **Deed Restrictions:** See Attachment 8 for a copy of the Preservation Restriction filed in 2000 held by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in perpetuity

3. **Acquisitions:** N.A.

4. **Feasibility:** There are no known zoning or environmental barriers to moving forward with this project.

5. **Hazardous Materials:** There is no evidence that there are hazardous materials at the project site.

6. Permitting

Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) may require a Project Notification Form (PNF) to be filled out and submitted to MHC for their review and approval.

7. Environmental Concerns: N.A.

8. Professional Standards:

This project will meet the U. S Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation and will be performed to appropriate professional standards. Anyone working on this project will have experience and expertise working on National Register site projects.

9. Further Attachments:

Please see the Table of Contents for a list of all attachments

Attachment 1: Description of the Scope of Work for a Preservation Management Plan

Documentary Research

As with any preservation effort, research is conducted to document the inherent significance, archaeological potential and cultural context of the property under study. A detailed land use history of the burying ground that relies on primary research will be reviewed. The goal of the detailed land use history is to understand the historic character of the burying ground, place the historic landscape within the broader context of a particular time period and provide an archaeological assessment of the property.

Prior to/within the initial stages of conducting the documentary research a meeting will be initiated with those who have conducted research on the burying ground in order to assess the present state of background research, establish a timeline of events associated with the burying ground and determine areas that warrant further investigation.

Documentary research generally include, but is not necessarily limited to historic inventories; records and historical accounts at a town's historical society and historical commission; town histories and vertical files at the public library; records held at various departments at a town hall; and pertinent church records, if available. Research will include examination of town reports with limited deed and probate research conducted in order to try and determine not only the physical development of the burying ground, including boundary changes that might not be obvious today, but also the historic context in which the burying ground developed.

Ultimately the land use history provides the catalyst for interpretation of the burying ground that underlies public outreach efforts leading to public support for protection of this fragile resource for future generations.

Conditions Assessment

The purpose of the condition's assessment is to explore the burying ground, its setting, and its context. This provides an opportunity to look at the physical and social setting of the cemetery. Topics range from the surrounding neighborhoods to the crime rate in the vicinity of the cemetery. These are extra-local factors that affect the condition of the cemetery, the likelihood of its being used by the public, and outline threats it may face. Also outlined are the features that define the landscape – the features that require very special preservation if the cemetery is to remain true to its original design and maintain its historic character and integrity.

The assessment will examine the factors that affect landscape character, ranging from the soils, to the rainfall, to the plant hardiness zone of the cemetery. The pH levels of rainfall for the burying ground will be examined, since this condition has a direct and inescapable bearing on the long-term preservation efforts. Current maintenance practices will be examined and preferred maintenance practices will be addressed, if applicable.

Conservation issues within the burying ground will also be addressed. Inventory forms will be completed for stones identified as requiring conservation treatment. Minimally the inventory forms will identify the stone by section, include the name, proposed treatment, the priority of the treatment, and the estimated cost. Proposed treatments will be in accordance with the Standards of Practice and Code of Ethics of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC).

While the condition's assessment will address general factor's affecting the cemetery as a whole, inventory forms for stones identified as requiring conservation treatment will address specific problems and the cost for conservation services.

GPR Survey

While a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of an entire burial ground/cemetery would provide an idea of the number of unmarked graves present, this could prove to be an expensive procedure. . The results of the documentary research, site walkover and condition's assessment may present questions that a specific problem-oriented GPR survey may help to answer. The focus of the survey will be determined following the completion of the documentary research and condition's assessment.

Preservation Management Plan

The Preservation Management Plan will include, but not be limited to, an introduction explaining the project; a land use history of the burying ground that will include its place in the development of the town and pertinent historic contexts relating to changing landscape designs in cemeteries; a clearly articulated section that explains the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation; a conditions assessment of the burying ground that will include maintenance issues; and recommendations for interpretive efforts. The plan will be written so that groups charged with making long-term decisions for the burying ground make those decisions cognizant of why preservation is a critical issue.

Attachment 1

Scope of Work

And

Preservation Management

Plan

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Attachment 2

Letters of Community Support



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

TOWN OF ARLINGTON
51 Grove Street
Arlington, Massachusetts 02476
Telephone (781) 316-3104, Fax (781) 316-3281

November 28, 2016

Community Preservation Act Committee
Arlington Town Hall
Arlington, MA 02476

RE: Old Burying Ground Community Preservation Act (CPA) Application

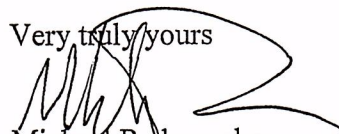
Dear Committee Members:

I am writing in regard to a proposed CPA application for the Old Burying Ground (OBG). My understanding is that the Arlington Cemetery Commission is submitting an application for funding to develop an Historical Preservation Survey of the site. The goal of the survey will be to assess current conditions and to assist in planning for preservation and restoration of the OBG.

The OBG suffers significantly from decades of deferred maintenance and a project to restore and preserve this site is warranted. I believe the work proposed by the Cemetery Commission to begin this project is appropriate. Hiring a Landscape Preservation Architect to assemble a team of professionals experienced in structural engineering, tomb restoration, headstone repair/preservation, and tree management, will allow the Town to develop a plan to follow and repair the OBG to the condition necessary to be respectful of the rich history it contains.

Thank you for your consideration of the Commission's application. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Very truly yours



Michael Rademacher
Director, DPW

RICHARD A. DUFFY
PUBLIC HISTORIAN
122 APPLETON STREET
ARLINGTON MA 02476
781-643-8218

December 6, 2016

Community Preservation Committee
c/o Adam Chapdelaine, Town Manager
Robbins Memorial Town Hall
730 Massachusetts Avenue
Arlington MA 02476

Dear Committee Members:

I am writing this letter to express support for the Town of Arlington's application for a grant from Community Preservation Act funds to undertake repair, restoration, and rehabilitation projects at the "Old Burying Ground" (OBG) on Pleasant Street.

The OBG is the largest intact section of property set aside by the Proprietors of the Town of Cambridge in the 1600s as common lands for use by the local inhabitants, and as such, it is the first tangible element that would distinguish Menotomy, which was an informal settlement that would evolve into the independent town of Arlington.

The parcel was designated to be used as a village burying place for Menotomy prior to its official creation in 1732 as the Second Precinct of Cambridge. Although it is uncertain when the first burials took place there (the earliest gravestone observed in the historical record is dated 1736), its establishment is documented in the Proprietors' Records of Cambridge in 1724, when it was "Voted, that the road leading to Watertown [Pleasant Street] be removed from the northerly [northwesterly] to the southerly [southeasterly] side of the land reserved for a burying-place, Mr. Jason Russell and the neighborhood thereabouts manifesting their desires that it might be so."

The present northeasterly bound of Arlington's present Civic Block was established with this realignment of Pleasant Street. The precinct's first meetinghouse (the site of today's First Parish Congregational, Unitarian-Universalist) was constructed in 1734 on a section of land that was carved-out from the burial ground allotment.

The slow pace of burials mirrored the modest rate of population growth that persisted even when Arlington was incorporated as the independent town of West Cambridge in 1807. Excess capacity resulted in the 1810 Town Meeting vote to move the central schoolhouse onto a portion of the graveyard not yet in use for burials. But 33 years later, overcrowding in the OBG led to purchase of the land for Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

From the early 1700s, great attention was given to erecting suitable fences, gates, and walls to enclose the OBG. The objective was not to inhibit visits by people, but rather to maintain a sacred resting place where cattle, swine, and other farm animals would not be able to enter when roaming at large, or being driven in herds to the Brighton stockyards. Wooden fencing would have been used as a temporary measure, with the original notion of “temporary” often extending longer than intended.

The wall facing Pleasant Street was voted in 1767 to be constructed; delays in so doing led to the formal order that it be completed within twelve months of May 27, 1771. An entertaining funding source for this wall was money received by the precinct in 1773 from the civil fine paid by Samuel Frost for refusing to take his turn as the precinct tax collector in 1771.

The stone wall facing the Whittemore-Robbins House likely dates to 1799; its cost was split between the town and Amos Whittemore. Although described as a “fence” in official records, it is more likely that it was the substantial wall standing today, in order to have merited such attention and formality in apportioning expenses for it.

I am omitting discussion of many other significant historical and artistic aspects that make preservation of the OBG a worthy project, as I expect that other letters of support already speak in detail to the site as containing the mass-grave of those who perished in the greatest loss of life on the first day of the American Revolution, as well as the excellent examples of funerary art exemplified in the 18th- and early 19th century carved slate monuments. My objective here is to provide a perspective on the entirety of this cultural landscape and to underscore the importance of what might at casual glance seem to be merely utilitarian features that are in fact integral to the historic fabric of the site.

I hope that the Committee will give favorable consideration to funding long-overdue preservation of the Old Burying Ground.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Richard A. Duffy', written in a cursive style.

Richard A. Duffy

December 6, 2016

Community Preservation Act Committee
Arlington Town Hall
Arlington, MA 02476

RE: Old Burying Ground CPA Application

I am writing to express support of the application by the Arlington Cemetery Commission, for funding under the Arlington Community Preservation Act for an Historical Preservation Survey to assess current conditions and to assist in planning for preservation and restoration of the Old Burying Ground. This treasure in the heart of Arlington is the site of the graves of many people who played important roles in the history of Arlington, including Jason Russell of Revolutionary War fame and his eleven comrades who were killed in the bloodiest skirmish of the first day of the American Revolution.

Historic sites like the Old Burying Ground are treasures and important to our town for a variety of reasons. The Chamber supports the preservation and restoration of this site as an asset to the town and it's businesses. It is a significant historic and cultural asset which serves to attract visitors and tourists to Arlington and in turn contributes to the economic vibrancy of our business districts, most specifically Arlington Center.

Money from the CPA fund would be used to fund the activities of a Landscape Preservation Architect who may employ an archeologist to assess where unmarked burials may be located and an arborist to manage the trees on the property. Professionals experienced in headstone restoration and who have conducted inventories of the Old Burying Ground graves will be asked to update their database. A structural engineer will be consulted regarding the walls and retaining walls. Local funeral homes have enthusiastically agreed to help with respectful transportation and storage of remains during restoration of tombs and graves.

I appreciate your consideration of the grant request for preserving this important and highly visible historic open space in the heart of Arlington.

Sincerely,

Beth Locke

Executive Director, Arlington Chamber of Commerce

Stuart Brorson
Arlington Historical Society
7 Jason Street
Arlington, MA 02476

December 4th, 2016

Community Preservation Act Committee
Arlington Town Hall
Arlington, MA 02476

RE: Old Burying Ground CPA Application

Dear Committee Members,

I am writing to express support of the application by the Arlington Cemetery Commission, for funding under the Arlington Community Preservation Act for an Historical Preservation Survey to assess current conditions and to assist in planning for preservation and restoration of the Old Burying Ground. The Old Burying Ground is an important link to Arlington's long and interesting history.

Records indicate that the Old Burying Ground dates back to 1724, when the road to Watertown (today's Pleasant Street) was moved in order to make room for a place to bury residents of the village of Menotomy. The first burials date to 1736. Prior to that time, deceased Menotomy residents were often buried at the burial ground in Harvard Square.

One of the most prominent features of the Old Burying Ground is the nineteen foot high granite obelisk honoring those killed in Menotomy on the first day of the Revolutionary War, April 19, 1775. At the time Jason Russell and eleven other patriots were buried in a mass grave, without coffins and in the clothes in which they fell. A headstone for Jason Russell was erected near the site of the mass grave. It reads, "Mr. Jason Russell was barbarously murdered in his own house by Gage's bloody troops, on the 19th of April, 1775, aetatis 59. His body is quietly resting in this grave with Eleven of our friends, who in like manner, with many others, were cruelly slain, on that fatal day. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The obelisk was erected in 1848 to honor those casualties of the first day of the American Revolution. Jason Russell's house, where he was killed by the retreating British, is today owned by the Arlington Historical Society, and is opened to the public as a museum interpreting the events of that important day.

Another notable Arlingtonian buried in the Old Burying Ground is Sam Whittemore, the official Massachusetts state hero. He was an 80 year old man on April 19, 1775, and therefore too old to be a member of the town militia. Not content to sit idly by while the British retreated through his village, he took pair of his own pistols and shot and killed three soldiers. In response, "he was shot, bayoneted, beaten and left for dead, but recovered and lived to be 98 years of age." This act made him a local celebrity for the last 18 years of life, so much so that a long obituary commemorating his life was published in the Columbian Centinel (the major Boston newspaper of the time) when he finally passed in 1798. An 1875 historical stone telling this story sits in front of the Jefferson Cutter house in Arlington Center today.

Many other important Arlington residents are buried in the Burying Ground. For example, George Y. Wellington is buried along the wall next to the Whittemore-Robbins House parking lot, not far from the entrance. As a young man he helped survey the course of the West Cambridge and Lexington Railroad (1845-6), whose path is now the Minuteman Bike Trail through Arlington. In later years he went on to become the founder of the Arlington Historical Society (1897).

The Burying Ground remains a beautiful town landmark today, but time, weather, and human activity have taken their toll. The walls surrounding the burying ground are crumbling in places, and some granite top-pieces are fallen or missing. The tombs in the burying ground are not secure and appear to need of masonry and brick work. Headstones have tumbled in some places and others need restoration. The Burying Ground needs some care and attention to keep it beautiful and historic for the next 292 years.

Please look favorably on the CPA grant request to preserve this historic treasure at the center of Arlington.

Very truly yours,

Stuart Brorson
President, Arlington Historical Society

04 December, 2016

Community Preservation Act Committee
Arlington Town Hall
Arlington, MA 02476

RE: Old Burying Ground CPA Application

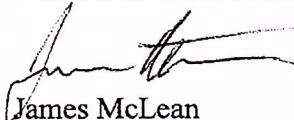
I am writing to express support of the application by the Arlington Cemetery Commission, for funding under the Arlington Community Preservation Act for a Historical Preservation Survey to assess current conditions and to assist in planning for preservation and restoration of the Old Burying Ground. This treasure in the heart of Arlington is the site of the graves of many people who played important roles in the history of Arlington, including Jason Russell and the eleven men killed in the bloodiest skirmish of the first day of the American Revolution. The Burial Ground includes members of the original Menotomy Minuteman Company as well as two British soldiers killed in the Battle of Menotomy.

In preparation for the Patriot's Day activities, I personally spent time in the burial ground clearing fallen limbs from the past winter storms. I noted that time, weather and trees have had an impact on the burial markers and stone work of the site. The walls surrounding the burying ground are crumbling in spots, presenting safety concerns to pedestrians and children in the adjacent nursery school. I noted there are a number of headstones which are in need of restoration, repair and cleaning. I know that members of my company as well as other local re-enacting groups would be very keen to help to conserve the grounds, especially with the looming 250th anniversary of the April 19, 1775 battle and founding of the nation.

Money from the CPA fund would be used to fund the activities of a Landscape Preservation Architect who may employ an archeologist to assess where unmarked burials may be located and an arborist to manage the trees on the property. Professionals experienced in headstone restoration and who have conducted inventories of the Old Burying Ground graves will be asked to update their database. A structural engineer will be consulted regarding the walls and retaining walls. Local funeral homes have enthusiastically agreed to help with respectful transportation and storage of remains during restoration of tombs and graves. Also if any remains are moved, I'm certain Provincial and Crown forces of the local reenacting community would like to render honors to those interred in the Old Burial Ground.

I appreciate your consideration of the grant request for preserving this important and highly visible historic open space in the heart of Arlington.

Your Most Humble and Obedient Servant,



James McLean

Captain, Menotomy Minutemen

39 Harvard Road
Belmont, MA 02478
December 2, 2016

Community Preservation Act Committee
Arlington Town Hall
Arlington, MA 02476

RE: Old Burying Ground CPA Application

I am writing to express support of the application by the Arlington Cemetery Commission, for funding under the Arlington Community Preservation Act for a Historical Preservation Survey to assess current conditions and to assist in planning for preservation and restoration of the Old Burying Ground.

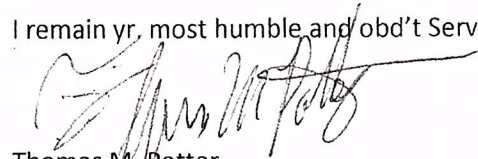
Although I am now a resident of Belmont, I raised my children in Arlington and am still a member of Arlington's own Menotomy Minute Men as well as the Arlington Historical Society. The Burying Ground is one of very few precious remainders from Arlington's early history, containing graves of many people who played important roles in the history of Arlington. Among them are Jason Russell and his eleven comrades who were killed in the bloodiest skirmish of the first day of the American Revolution; it also contains remains of British soldiers who died that day. As such, the Old Burying Ground is important for national as well as local history.

As a quick inspection will show you, time, weather and volunteer trees have all taken their toll on this ancient burying ground. The walls surrounding the burying ground are crumbling in places presenting a hazard to pedestrians on both sides of the walls, some of which are adjacent to a nursery school and a church. The tombs in the burying ground are not secure and appear to need of masonry and brick work. Headstones have tumbled in some places and others need cleaning and restoration.

When I go to Arlington schools in my role as a modern-day Minute Man, I tell the children that they can see and touch the past by visiting the graves of the heroes and victims of that crucial day in our history. It is important that the Burying Ground be conserved so future generations will have a tangible connection to Arlington's past and its often-overlooked role in the founding of our country.

I appreciate your consideration of the grant request for preserving this important and highly visible historic open space in the heart of Arlington.

I remain yr. most humble and obd't Servant,



Thomas M. Potter
Member and Past Captain, Menotomy Minute Men
Member and Former Trustee, Arlington Historical Society



First Parish a liberal religious community welcoming to all

first gathered 1739

became Unitarian 1829

First Universalist Society organized 1840

First Parish Unitarian Universalist created from their merger 1965

630 Massachusetts Avenue Arlington MA 02476 781 648 3799 www.firstparish.info

November 22, 2016

To Whom It May Concern:

I write in support of the efforts to restore the cemetery on Pleasant Street that abuts First Parish. Renovations will not only honor those who are buried there, but also create safer grounds for those visiting the cemetery.

Our courtyard and playground are adjacent to the cemetery. A public walkway alongside the courtyard and playground is lined by a crumbling wall of the cemetery that threatens the safe passage of visitors to First Parish and those en route to the library and Town Hall.

First Parish of Arlington would be relieved to have the Community Preservation Act contribute to the funding of the restoration of the cemetery which will create a safer, more sacred, and more beautiful space for not only the neighbors of the cemetery but also for all of Arlington.

Gratefully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Flanagan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Rev. Marta Morris Flanagan

Attachment 5

Proposal

And

Assessment Excerpts

From

Ivan Myjer

Of

Building and Monument Conservation

Proposal

To:

JoAnn Robinson
Michele Hassler
Town of Arlington

Project: Update of 2008 Survey of Arlington's Old Burial Ground and Survey of Tombs at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery

Scope of Services:

1. Review of 2008 survey of Arlington's Old Burial Ground.
2. Update conditions assessment and treatment recommendations for Monuments, Perimeter Walls and Tombs.
3. Revise budgets to reflect current conditions and costs.
4. Assessment of tombs at Mt Pleasant Cemetery

Fees:

1. Update of Old Burial Ground Survey/Report: \$5,300.
 2. Assessment of Tombs at Mount Pleasant Cemetery: \$ 1,200.
- Total for the above: \$6,500**

Terms: Invoices monthly for hours expended. Net 45 days from date of invoice

Submitted by: _____

Ivan Myjer

December 7, 2016

Accepted by: _____

Name

Date

Conditions Assessment Report For the Markers, Tombs and Walls In Arlington's Old Burying Ground

Executive Summary

In the fall of 2007, Building and Monument Conservation was retained by the Town of Arlington to assess the condition of the individual grave markers, foot stones, monuments and perimeter walls of the Old Burying Ground. The goal of the assessment was to develop a plan for the prioritized repair of the individual grave markers, monuments, tombs and walls. In completing the burying ground assessment, each grave marker, monument, headstone, footstone or fragment of a marker was individually surveyed. As the town had only an incomplete plot plan dating from 1984, the existing plot plan was completely redrawn using the Association for Gravestone Studies method for mapping a burying ground. The new map accurately plots the location of each headstone, footstone, tomb, monument and plot marker. Each grave marker was assigned a number on the map. The numbering system created for the map was incorporated into the assessment database.

In order to avoid confusion with the numbering system from the incomplete 1984 map, a spreadsheet was created to tie the new numbering system to the old one. A copy of the spreadsheet is included in the appendix to the report. The spreadsheet will be useful in matching the circa 1985 black and white photographs of the markers as well as the 1902 book of epitaphs to the location of markers on the 2007 map.

In addition, each tree within the burying ground was located on the map. The trees were not numbered or identified by species or condition as a tree assessment was not part of the scope of this project.

Survey Methodology for Grave Markers

Each grave marker was surveyed using a two page form. The first page of the form recorded information about the condition of the marker that was then entered into the Microsoft Access database. The second page of the form contains a form for sketching the front, back, top and sides of markers that require treatment. The sketch pages record conditions that require repair as well as the locations of prior treatments if there were any. The database, which was created in Microsoft Access, was used to track the individual stones by material type, condition and prioritization of required treatments. The database can be used in the future by the town to track completed repairs as well as to develop. The database can be reset to reestablish priorities after each round of conservation treatments are complete.

In addition to the mapping of the burying ground and the stone by stone assessment, each marker was photographed with a six megapixel digital camera. The photographs include a sign plaque with the plot number and map coordinates as well as the date in each frame. A full set of color prints is contained in the copy of the report that will go to the Arlington Library as well as the copy that will enter the Massachusetts state archives. The other copies of the report contain a disk with the pictures in digital form.

In preparation for undertaking the assessment of the markers and perimeter walls, prior reports and documentation were reviewed. The documents that were reviewed include: "Epitaphs from the Grave- Stones in the Old Burial Ground, Pleasant Street, Arlington, Massachusetts" completed in 1902 by members of the Arlington Historical Society as well as the 1988/85 annotations and corrections to that survey completed during the 1984 photo survey, a conditions assessment survey completed by a Boy Scout for his Eagle project as well as sections of "History of the Town of Arlington" by Benjamin and William Cutter and "Town of Arlington Past and Present" by Charles S. Parker. These volumes as well as others in the library's Arlington Room were annotated by Ms. Ellen Wendruff, Adult Services Librarian at the Robbins Library to indicate passages that pertained to the Old Burying Ground.

All of the reports cited above describe, some in detail, the history and evolution of the cemetery. The mandate of this report was to focus on the condition of the manmade elements within the cemetery therefore no attempt has been made to describe the history, development or stylistic changes of the gravestones contained in the cemetery.

Survey Methodology for Tombs

The tombs were examined individually from the exterior and three tombs were entered and accessed from the interior. Originally the goal was to document the interior of each of the tombs but only three were accessible. The other tombs are semi-permanently sealed with concrete blocks or iron rods set in concrete.

The interiors of the tombs were documented photographically and measurements were taken to produce sketches that illustrate how the tombs were constructed and where the problem areas are located. Copies of photographs and sketches are included in the tomb section of the report.

Survey Methodology for Perimeter Walls

The locations of the perimeter walls were documented on the map that was created for this survey and the conditions of the various sections of wall were documented photographically. The photographs of the wall conditions are contained in the perimeter wall section of the report and keyed to the map.

Summary of Findings

Arlington's Old Burying Ground is and has been a neglected place for quite some time. Its vital importance to Arlington is largely overlooked except by a small group of dedicated members of the Historic Society, Historic and Cemetery Commissions and some interested town residents and committed town employees. The burying ground, while not in terrible condition, is in need of some very urgent repairs. The repairs that are required are not limited to broken or toppled grave stones. While there are about 50 markers that require treatment – of these about 15 to 20 require treatment urgently. An even greater priority is the repair of the rear walls of the mound tombs located along the western wall. The repair of the tombs is a fairly complicated process that will require the temporary removal of human remains from the tombs while the work is being completed. So, while the condition of the mound tombs is critical, it may be easier to raise a smaller amount of money and complete the repair of 15 to 20 critically damaged grave markers before addressing the repair of the tombs.

In order for all of the repair and maintenance work that is required in the burying ground to be funded, the care of the burying ground will have to change from the concern of only a small group of dedicated individuals to a concern of the town as a whole. While there are grants at the state level that can help fund repairs and maintenance in the Old Burying Ground, the balance of the funds will have to come from town funds or a combination of town funding and private fundraising. For this reason our primary non technical recommendation is to raise the profile of the Old Burying Ground in town. This report which can be distributed whole or in parts is intended to be a roadmap for the repair and maintenance of the structures and markers within the burying ground but it contains information that will be of use to historians, amateur and professional genealogists as well as bird watchers and dog walkers.

The survey of the markers, tombs and walls was started in the late fall of 2007 and completed in the late spring of 2008. At the outset of the survey it was brought to our attention that a very important stone – the marble headstone of the Reverend Samuel Abbot Smith had fallen over very recently. After we completed our survey and started to draft this report another important stone – that of Ephraim Cutter and Deborah Locke was found toppled and broken. It is impossible to determine if the stone fell on its own or if it was pushed by vandals or because of an accident with a lawnmower. The point of mentioning these two stones is to note that conditions in the burying ground change frequently. For example, a storm with very high winds that topples trees or breaks branches would result in considerable damage to the markers. Therefore, our second recommendation is to engage in preventative maintenance of the trees to minimize damage to the markers. This maintenance should include the removal of dead or dying trees, the pruning of overhanging branches and the removal of trees and shrubs growing adjacent to the tomb and walls. Another important step is to train the grounds crew to avoid hitting or running over markers and to limit the use of weedwackers where possible. There are only a handful of stones in the burying ground that have not been damaged by weedwackers.

As time goes by, prioritized work items that have been addressed or new conditions that have been developed will need to be entered into the Microsoft Access Database in order to reset the priorities. Our third recommendation is to determine where the database will reside and who will be responsible for updating it. There are individuals who will need to be able to access the database in order to implement the report's recommendations but the ability to alter the database should be limited to certain key individuals.

Our fourth recommendation therefore is to make sure that copies of the survey, map and reports are properly archived in locations where the information can be accessible to the public but can not be altered by individuals who are not authorized to make changes.

Summary of Recommendations Contained in the Report

General Recommendations – Long Term:

1. Raise the profile of the Old Burying Ground by making this report widely available in electronic form or hard copy to the press and to various groups that have custody of the burying ground or are interested in aspects of the burying ground such as historians, genealogists, bird watchers, open space advocates, ecologists, planning commission. etc.
2. Determine where the original documentation will be kept and who will have responsibility for updating the database.
3. Disseminate electronic copies and hard copies to the library and other organizations that have the ability to archive the report. (A copy of the report will enter the Massachusetts State Archives at College Point, Boston)
4. Develop a comprehensive landscape report to determine what types of plantings are appropriate to maintain and which should be removed.
5. Engage in pro-active maintenance by removing unwanted trees and shrubs especially those that are growing adjacent to the walls and tombs. Trim dead and overhanging branches.
6. Actively train grounds crews to avoid damage to the grave markers from mowers and weedwackers.
7. Investigate funding sources such as the MPPF grants from the Massachusetts Historical Commission as possible sources of funding for carrying out grave marker conservation treatments and tomb repairs.
8. If there is no existing policy that governs additional burials in the OBG then develop a policy that dictates who may be buried there and what type of markers will be permissible.

Specific Short Term Recommendations

1. Use funds from existing cemetery budgets to complete repairs on the 15 – 20 highest priority grave markers. This initial round of work should be aimed at repairing and resetting important and very vulnerable stones such as the Reverend Samuel Abbot Smith and Ephraim Cutter/Deborah Locke stones. If funding is not available to complete the repairs on 15 to 20 stones then work with 7 to 10 high priority stones.
2. Draw as much attention as possible to this highly visible first step by informing the press, various community groups and by organizing a re-dedication of the Reverend Smith stone once it has been repaired.
3. Start the planning process to raise funds through a combination of the town budgeting process, grants and donations to make the recommended repairs to the mound tombs and walls along the western edge of the burying ground.

List of Highest Priority Stones For Repair and Resetting – See database report for specific treatment requirements.

1. Stone 267 Section C 11 – Reverend Samuel Abbot Smith
2. Stone 439 Section C 16 - Ephraim Cutter/Deborah Locke
3. Stone 431 Section A-15 – Sarah Smith
4. Stone 440 Section B-16 – William Russell
5. Stone 20 Section B-2 – Sally Hill
6. Stone 441 Section B-16 – DD Whitmore
7. Stone 268 Section C-11 – Maria Edes Smith
8. Stone 300 Section C-12 – Issac Cutter
9. Stone 135 Section C-6 – Mary Frost
10. Stone 159 Section C- 7 John Frost
11. Stone 5 Section D-1 Martha Wellington
12. Stone 435 Section D-16 John Stoughton Esq.
13. Stone 129 Section D – 6 – Adams, Elmira – marble monument
14. Stone 287 Section E -12 – Capt. Samuel Whitmore
15. Stone 318 Section F-13 – Sarah Avery
16. Stone 255 Section D-11 – Helen Buckman
17. Stone 390 Section D-14 – Joel Cutter
18. Stone 214 Section F-10 – Deacon John Winship
19. Stone 215 Section F-10 – Noah Winship
20. Stone 143 Section B-6 - Rebekah Estabrook

Budgets

General Notes:

All budgets are in 2008 dollars. The pool of firms that are qualified to work in historic cemeteries and burying grounds in new England is relatively small. As more firms become qualified to do cemetery conservation work it is likely that prices for certain tasks will continue to come down. However, in budgeting for projects beyond 2009 it is important to factor in the rising costs of transportation as well as the overall rate of inflation.

Contractor Qualifications:

The repairs are required to the grave markers, monuments, tombs and walls require differing skill sets. The resetting of toppled markers can be completed by town employees or by contractors who specialize in landscape work. The resetting of two and three part headstones requires the skills of a competent mason or landscaping contractor. The repairs to broken or damaged stones in the burying ground should only be contracted to trained conservators who specialize in the conservation of outdoor stone monuments and grave stones. This last point can not be stressed enough since a great deal of permanent damage can be done to a two hundred year old stone in a matter of minutes by someone who is not trained specifically in this field. The only way to determine which contractors are qualified is to ask for and then check references. All requests for proposals should contain strong contractor qualification language in order to make it easier to disqualify unqualified contractors.

The rebuilding of the tombs walls will require the skills of a historic preservation mason. While the masonry work will not be particularly difficult for a mason who specializes in historic structures working around on in the presence of human remains will present a challenge. The best approach is to employ an archeologist to remove the remains and then reinter them when the repair work is complete. Another possibility is to work with a local undertaker who can provide the space to store the remains while the work is carried out.

Budgets Guidelines in 2008 dollars for Gravemarkers:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Resetting toppled headstones | \$ 75 to \$150 each depending on size |
| 2. Resetting two and three part markers | \$ 250 each |
| 3. Repairing broken markers with resetting, | \$ 800 to \$1,200 depending on size. |
| 4. Conservation treatments to slate markers
that require grouting and mortar caps. | \$ \$1,800 to \$2,200 |

Budget to conserve the 20 Highest Priority Stones: \$15,000 to \$17,000

Budget to conserve all 51 Priority 1 Stones: \$37,000 to \$43,000

Budget to rebuild Tomb Walls at the Western Edge: \$115,000 to \$135,000

Conditions Assessment Report For the Markers, Tombs and Walls In Arlington's Old Burying Ground

Part III - Tomb Assessment

Overview of Construction

The burial crypts in the Old Burying Ground are mound tombs, a type of crypt construction that was common in New England in the first half of the 19th Century. Mound tombs are crypts that are constructed in the side of a hill or covered with earth after construction to form an artificial hill. Typically the entire structure with the exception of the front wall is completely covered with soil that is seeded with grass or other plants in order to keep the soil from eroding. The purpose of the sod is to protect and stabilize the masonry. The masonry generally takes one of two forms; either a brick barrel vault or mortar laid granite walls with granite joists laid from side to side wall and then covered with flat stones.

The Arlington Burying Ground contains both types of tombs. From the front, without opening the door, it is impossible to tell which tombs are brick construction and which are granite. The freestanding tombs on the north side of the burying ground have brick vaults while the row of contiguous tombs on the west side have flat granite roofs. The front walls of the tombs in the OBG are very similar in terms of style and construction to each other regardless of the type of masonry construction that forms the crypt. The tomb fronts at the OBG are very plain without inscriptions or ornamentation. The fronts are constructed from three massive granite slabs – two that form the wall on either side of the door and one that spans the door opening. The use of massive granite slabs unembellished with ornamentation is similar to the manner in which warehouses and other utilitarian buildings were constructed in Boston in the early 19th century.

To construct a mound tomb a hole was dug into the side of a hill or simply into the flat ground and then a foundation was laid for the four walls. On top of the foundations, walls were constructed either from brick or rubble stone set in mortar. For tombs with brick barrel vaults the spring line of the vault was started below grade so that the earth could act as a restraint for the vault to resist the natural tendency of arches to spread. For tombs with granite roofs, the walls were extended about two feet above grade and then the long pieces of granite were set across the side walls. The massive pieces of granite that form the front walls were set in front of the granite roof or brick vault with the upper lintel unit projecting at least a foot above the roof in order to form a forward barrier for the sod. The floors were usually created from tamped earth or brick about four feet below grade. The interior walls were parged with lime stucco and/or whitewashed. At the end of a line of contiguous tombs or on either side of a single tomb, stone retaining walls were laid to keep the sod from eroding down the steep sided mound formed by the tombs. The contiguous tombs on the west side of the burying ground have a common rear wall. The

above grade sections are generally inline with the west perimeter wall of the burying ground but it is not clear that this exposed section of wall was designed to be visible. It is very possible that there was originally an outer wythe constructed from stone that was removed during some late 19th century or 20th century landscaping project.

The rear walls of the tombs on the north side of the cemetery are also in line with the perimeter wall but are not exposed to the elements. Town records as codified in "History of the town of Arlington, Massachusetts 1635-1879" by Benjamin and William Cutter" state that "permission was granted in 1810 to the inhabitants of the parish to build tombs in the northerly part of the cemetery on condition provided that they also build and maintain a good brick wall on the same" Remnants of this wall appear to be lying on the ground behind the northerly tombs but do not appear ever to have been part of the tombs.

There is a remarkable consistency from burying ground to burying ground throughout New England in the dimensions of the crypts and the manner in which they were constructed. The interior space is always entered through a narrow door just wide and tall enough to allow a casket to be slid in. Usually, but not always, there are steps down to the floor constructed from brick or granite blocks. The doors were often on cast iron hinges set into holes drilled into the granite and secured in place with molten or tamped lead. Doors constructed from slabs of marble or bluestone were common in the early 19th century though less of these have survived than the iron doors because of the fragility of the stone.

Some tombs were constructed with stone shelves built into the interior walls to support the caskets. Others were constructed with low stone dividers onto which the caskets were stacked while others do not have any casket supports at all.

All of the tombs that were examined in the Arlington Burying Ground contained human remains but only fragments of the wood caskets. The Seth Wyman tomb contained at least nine adult skulls. In all cases the human remains were scattered around on the floor and therefore, unless there was a clear path to the end wall that could be walked with out disturbing the remains, the tomb interior was surveyed and photographed and/or just from the steps in the front.

Conditions:

The interiors of the three tombs that were entered were in very good condition. The problems that do exist are generally restricted to above ground portions of the front and back walls.

Front Walls of Tombs

Mound tombs generally have a common problem that is a direct result of the manner in which the front walls were constructed. The problem is generally more acute in tombs with brick vaults than those with granite roof joints but it is present to one degree or another in most 19th century tombs. When the tombs were constructed, the builders did

not have an adequate way of anchoring the front wall of the tomb to the masonry that forms the crypt; therefore because there are no lateral anchors, the front walls tend to tilt away from the vaults over time. This problem is more common in tombs with brick vaults because the builders could not tie the vertical front wall to the perpendicular brick vault. The brick masonry bond was not strong enough to resist the loads of the granite when it began to move so rather than tear the brick masonry apart the builders omitted the anchors.

Tombs with granite walls were generally constructed well enough so that it would have been possible in theory to restrain the front wall by installing anchors between the front wall and side walls but the builders did not have a way to connect the anchor to the stone. The problem was that the front units of granite extended past the side walls and were therefore inaccessible for anchorage. Prior to the development of resin adhesives an anchor that was in tension had to be inserted into a slot that was cut into a surface perpendicular to the line of force.

As a result of this fundamental design problem all of the front tomb walls of the tombs in Arlington are tilting forward away from the brick or stone vaults. The forward tilt of the walls has resulted in a gap between the sides of the vault and the front walls as well as between the top of the vaults and the front walls. In Arlington the problem is not yet acute enough to warrant rebuilding of the front walls but it is very likely that at some point in the future this step will be required. The builders of the contiguous tombs on the west side of the burying ground attempted to compensate for this design problem by attaching all of the front wall stones to each other with iron cramps. While this step certainly slowed the rate of movement it was not sufficient to restrain the walls entirely and the entire length of the wall is tilting forward. The problem is more acute on the north elevation for two reasons; the brick vault construction offered less surface area to form a mortar bond with the front wall than the granite vault construction and secondly, because the front walls are shorter – only two tombs long- there is less weight and the walls are easier to push.

The walls tend to tilt outward because of pressure from water that is trapped in the soil on top of the tombs and freezes in the winter. Water that is trapped between the front wall and vault also contributes to this problem if it freezes in the joint. As the wall moves outward the rate of movement slows considerably because the gap that has been created by the movement prevents water from being trapped. It is likely that tilted walls can remain stable for long periods of time without moving out any further. Over time, however, water that is entering the vault through the gap created by the outward movement begins to undermine the masonry construction of the vault by eroding the mortar joints.

In conclusion, the initial stages of front wall tilt do not represent a danger of outright wall failure but will eventually as more and more water enters the vault chamber and undermines the foundations of the front wall and the mortar joints of the vault itself. There are a number of ways to rebuild the front walls of mound tombs to prevent this type of problem from reoccurring but the tombs in Arlington will not require this type of

corrective action for several decades especially if steps can be taken in the near future to stabilize the condition by limiting the flow of water into the tomb through the gaps at the top.

Rear Walls of Tombs:

The problems at the rear wall have more to do with lack of maintenance and the growth of trees in the wrong locations than with initial design problems. Trees growing alongside the rear wall or even on top of one of the tombs on the west elevation have been responsible for severely undermining the integrity of the continuous tomb rear wall. In one case it has been root infiltration that has shifted the wall but in the other case it is simply the growth of the tree trunk that has moved the wall out of plumb. This problem occurs at several intervals along the perimeter walls not just at the tombs.

As discussed in the perimeter wall report, it does not appear that the rear walls have been repointed for many decades. The deterioration of the pointing and setting mortars makes it easier for the walls to shift in response to tree growth or other pressures. The lack of mortar also is responsible for infiltration of water into the vaults from the rear. When the rear walls on the west tombs are viewed from the interior, daylight can be observed coming through the joints. Similar to what is taking place at the front walls; water that enters through gaps in the brick and stone mortar joints contributes to the ongoing deterioration of the rear wall as well as to the foundation and side walls of the vaults.

Unfortunately, some sections of the west rear wall are so far out of alignment that there are no options but to rebuild them. These sections have been noted on the "Perimeter Wall Survey Plan" The above ground sections of the rear walls that require rebuilding were not carrying the weight of the granite joists that form the roof of the vaults when the tombs were constructed. This load has been picked up by the side walls of the tombs. However, if the joists have shifted, some of the load may have been transferred to the rear walls. It is also possible that the rear walls may be carrying some of the weight of the flat stones that were placed over the large granite joists before these members were covered with soil. Over time, the stones may have slid down and away from the granite units onto the rear walls. For this reason the soil above the vaults will have to be removed to verify the position of the granite joists and the flat stones prior to dismantling the wall sections.

Side Walls of Tomb:

The side walls of the mound tombs are important because they function as a retaining wall to keep the soil that was placed on top of the vaults from washing down the steep slopes of the mound. These walls vary in the manner in which they were constructed and not all of the side walls appear to be original. The side wall on the north end of the contiguous tombs on the west side of the burying ground appears to have been rebuilt when the adjacent section of perimeter wall was rebuilt. This return wall, because it is very tall relative to the other tomb side walls, is leaning out of plane considerably and is in danger of collapsing.

It does not appear that any of the side walls that function as soil retaining walls received a substantial foundation when they were constructed. All of these walls are displaced to one degree or another. The sidewalls can tolerate a certain amount of displacement and still function as intended because the soil fills the gaps created by the wall movement. Too much movement however changes the angle of the wall and it no longer keeps the soil on top of the tomb in place.

Some of the sidewalls, if they have foundations, may be helping to stabilize the brick arches in the vaults by providing restraint for the lateral thrust of the arch. This should not present a problem for removing and resetting the above ground portions but this issue should be revisited if work is planned on the retaining walls on either side of the brick vaulted tombs on the north elevation.

Working with Human Remains

The challenge in taking apart and rebuilding these wall sections will be to do so without disturbing the human remains inside the vaults. The services of a professional hygienist or an archeologist may be required to certify that it is safe for workers to enter the vaults as there is a potential for bio-hazards in vaults where humans have been buried. It may be possible to remove the remains for the duration of the repair project and then reinter them after the work is done. This service could potentially be provided by a licensed undertaker working in conjunction with an archeologist.

Recommendations:

General:

1. Remove trees that are growing adjacent to tomb walls.
2. Initiate a monitoring system to monitor the outward movement of all the tomb fronts. A yearly tape measure survey would suffice if the measurements were taken using fixed points on the wall and on top of the tombs.
3. Keep all tombs permanently covered with soil and grass. Replenish sod that has eroded on an annual basis.

Priority 1

- Repair the north side wall on the west tombs by dismantling and rebuilding.
- Repair the perimeter wall that forms the rear wall for the west tombs by dismantling and rebuilding the displaced sections of wall. (See perimeter wall survey for locations)

Priority 2

- Repoint the west perimeter wall sections that do not require rebuilding.
- Rebuild low side walls that are displaced.
- Install additional flat stones and soil in the gaps where the front walls have been displaced.

Part IV - Assessment of Perimeter Walls

Overview

The perimeter of the Old Burying Ground is enclosed by several types of stone wall - each constructed at a different time. The earliest surviving section may be a small portion of collapsed brick wall along the north side of the burying ground. The rest of the wall sections appear to have been constructed during a 110 year period beginning around 1840 and ending around 1950. There was a partial reconstruction of a small section of wall along the west perimeter in 2006 but it has not yet been completed.

It is difficult to match the existing walls to the dates in the historic documentation. For example, town records state that in 1767 a vote was passed to fence the burying - place with a stone-wall and do it by subscription. In 1771 the minutes state that it was voted that the wall to fence the burying-place be accomplished in twelve months from May 27, 1771. In 1783, a committee was chosen to complete a wall around the burying place and also empowered to "procure gates and hang the same so that said burying place may be sufficiently enclosed". It is not clear if the walls were built in 1783 because in 1843, town records state that "a good and substantial stone wall was built around the new and old cemeteries ...with suitable gates." The curved wall along the east perimeter is a "good and substantial stone wall" but the style of the granite work is more in keeping with granite walls from the 1860's than with those from the 1840's.

Generally, walls can be dated by the type of setting mortar or the complete absence of mortar but, as all of the existing wall sections contain modern Portland Cement mortar, it is difficult to determine if a particular section of wall has simply been repointed in the 20th Century with cement mortar or if it is an entirely new wall. While it is possible that some sections of the existing stone walls along the west boundary were constructed in the 18th or 19th centuries, it is more likely that the stones from earlier walls were incorporated into the later walls. As noted previously, only the fragments of the collapsed brick wall along the northern boundary appear to be traceable to a specific reference in the town records as permission was given in 1810 to construct tombs along this side of the burying ground as long as a brick wall was also constructed behind the tombs.

The perimeter walls vary considerably in the manner in which they were constructed but not in the type of materials that were used to construct them. The predominant material is granite or in some cases granitic field stones. After granite the only other major wall component is brick. The manner in which granite was used to construct the walls is a study in the use and working of this stone. For example, the south perimeter boundary consists of granite posts that were worked by hand to produce narrow sections that project from much larger sections below ground. These above ground sections still contain the wrought iron attachments for wooden rails. The east wall that curves to form part of the north wall is constructed from pieces of granite that were worked by hand to

produce relatively flat top and bottom beds with sides that are perpendicular to the beds. The stones on the west wall, in contrast, are either exactly as they were found in nature or minimally worked. The cap stones on the east wall were extensively worked by hand to produce a sloped wash surface as well as rockfaced sides with tooled margins. Those on the west wall however were simply split with plugs and feathers and mauls; no attempt was made to work the stones further. The west wall, which is laid up in cement, is probably later than the east wall but it is very possible that the cap stones on the west wall predate those on east wall. As with so many structures in New England, the cap stones could have been salvaged and re-used from an earlier wall located either at the burying ground or in some other place.

All of the walls serve to mark the boundaries of the burying ground and some serve additionally as retaining walls or as the rear support wall of the in-ground tombs constructed parallel to the walls. It is not clear that all of the sections that are currently serving as retaining walls were constructed with that use in mind. It is very possible that the grade inside the burying ground was changed so that it is higher on the inner side of the wall now than when the walls were constructed. The end walls of the tombs that form the boundary on the southern extent of the west wall have an unfinished quality about them that suggests that they were not originally intended to be seen. These wall sections were constructed primarily from brick with occasional sections or courses of split granite. It is possible that there was at one time an outer facing of stone or perhaps even soil that covered these sections of wall that was removed when the adjacent parking lot was constructed.

Since there is no single wall type, there can be no single recommendation for the repair, restoration and maintenance of the perimeter walls. While there are some common causes of deterioration such displacement resulting from the growth of trees and shrubs adjacent to the walls, there is no single remedy. The repairs to each section of wall must be consistent with the historic character of that section. The materials and techniques used to repair the wall must be compatible with the manner in which the wall was constructed as well as with the physical properties of the materials in each section of the wall. In many cases, the repairs that have been made to the walls in the last seventy to eighty years have undermined not only the historic appearance of the walls but also their structural integrity. This has been done by introducing mortars into dry laid walls or by introducing cement mortars into walls built with earlier lime based mortars. In some cases these interventions can not be reversed and there is no choice but to continue to maintain the walls in the same manner.

The repair of the walls on the west elevation that form the rear structural walls of the in-ground tombs on the elevation can not be separated from the repair and maintenance of the entire tomb. For this reason repairs to these sections of wall, which are discussed in this section of the report, have to be coordinated with any planned repairs to the west elevation tombs. The rear walls of the tombs on the north elevation on the other hand are primarily below grade and therefore separate from the above ground boundary walls. The side walls of the tombs which run perpendicular to the boundary walls and in some cases are structurally part of the perimeter walls are also critical to the stability of the tombs.

For the north elevation tombs the walls on either side of the tombs are providing structural stability for the brick vaults within the tombs. They serve an additional purpose of keeping the soil cover over the tombs from eroding. A consistent layer of soil cover is vital for the stability of the brickwork as the soil insulates the bricks and mortar from freeze-thaw damage and erosion of the mortars. The stone walls on either end of the west elevation tombs do not provide the same type of structural support as the end walls on the north elevation. The west elevation tombs are constructed in a post and lintel fashion from thick pieces of granite. This type of construction does not have a tendency to spread in the same manner as a brick vault if it is not restrained. The repair of the side walls on the north tombs is one of the higher priorities in the burying ground.

Section by Section Conditions Assessment and Treatment Recommendations

The Arlington Burying Ground perimeter walls change in terms of materials, type of construction and/or condition every 50 to 100 feet. The varying wall types and conditions warrant separate assessments and treatment recommendations for each section of wall. The burying ground map created for this project contains a key to the section numbers describe below as well as to the locations of the photographs referenced in the report. The walls sections delineated on the map vary in length according to changes in materials and construction. The recommended repairs described for each section could in most cases form a discrete project or could be combined with repairs to other sections to form a larger project, depending on the available funding.

Section 1: North Elevation with slight return on West. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 1, 18, 19 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Split granite block construction.
- Holes from plugs and feathers a type of tool used to split granite visible at edges of blocks.
- Wall functions as retaining wall.
- Top and bottom beds of blocks worked to a smooth finish.
- Sides (joints) perpendicular to beds.
- Visible face of blocks split and pitched.
- Wrought iron cramps – a type of anchor – visible at top of wall.
- Blocks set in cement mortar and pointed with cement mortar indicating possible 20th century construction or rebuilding.
- No coping stones at top of wall – water entering through vertical joints.

Condition of Wall

- Mortar joints open and failed.
- One iron cramp rusted through and one intact.
- Some displacement of individual blocks.
- Slight outward lean to wall.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance

- Remove failed cement based mortar and re-slush mortar into joints.
- Repoint joints.
- Remove failed iron cramp.

Priority – Low

Section 2: West Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 20 - 29 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Rubble wall construction with split granite coping stones.
- Constructed from two wythes of granitic fieldstones with small stones set in center.
- Inner and outer facing wythes are pointed with cement. Small stones set between the wythes that are not packed with cement indicate that cement pointing may have been applied at a later date.
- Given the absence of mortar at the inner core it is likely that the wall was constructed as a dry laid wall and then packed with cement mortar from both sides at a later date. The relative height of the wall (+/- 60") however is unusual for a dry laid wall and it may be that the wall was constructed with the cement only applied to the facing stones.

Condition of Wall

- Wall displaced in two areas by trees.
- Section at north end of wall in danger of collapsing.
- Tree root infiltration at foundation undermining wall.
- Multiple generations of repointing mortar.
- Virtually all mortar is de-bonded and no longer functioning as intended.
- Water is entering through cracked and failed mortar and further undermining the integrity of the wall.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance

- Remove trees and roots adjacent to wall.
- Rebuild 70 linear feet of wall.
- Remove failing mortar and repoint joints with appropriate mortar that allows for some movement within the wall.

Priority – Medium High overall. North section in danger of collapse is high priority.

Section 3: West Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 30-33, 45 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Rubble wall construction with split granite coping stones identical to section 2 (except for recently rebuilt portion)
- Constructed from two wythes of granitic fieldstones with small stones set in center.
- Inner and outer facing wythes are set in cement with small stones set between the wythes that are not packed with cement.
- Given the absence of mortar at the inner core it is likely that the wall was constructed as a dry laid wall and then packed with cement mortar from both sides at a later date. The relative height of the wall (+/- 60") however is unusual for a dry laid wall.
- Section adjacent to opening in wall rebuilt circa 2006

Condition of Wall

- Wall displaced in by tree at mid section.
- Tree root infiltration at foundation undermining wall.
- Multiple generations of repointing mortar.
- Virtually all mortar is de-bonded and no longer functioning as intended.
- Water is entering though cracked and failed mortar and further undermining the integrity of the wall.
- Section at north adjacent to opening in wall rebuilt with modern Portland cement mortar. Granite cap stones were lost while in storage. New matching cap stones required.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 3

- Remove trees and roots adjacent to wall.
- Remove failing mortar and repoint joints with appropriate mortar that allows for some movement within the wall.

Priority – Low.

Section 4: West Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 40- 44, 81-83 and 90, 91 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Wall constitutes rear wall for contiguous mound tombs.
- Split granite rubble wall with plug and feather marks.
- Large units of stone set in mortar with small galleting stones to fill gaps.
- Split granite coping stones.

Condition of Wall

- Wall displaced in two locations.
- Voids between stones.
- Water is entering through cracked and failed mortar and further undermining the integrity of the wall.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 4

- Coordinate work in this section with work on the mound tombs.
- Rebuild two sections of wall roughly 6 to 8 feet each.
- Pack voids in wall with small galleting (small) stones and mortar.
- Repoint sections that do not have to be rebuilt.

Priority – Low.

Section 5: West Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 35 - 40 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Section forms the rear of the south mound tombs on the west elevation.
- Hybrid brick and stone construction.

Condition of Wall

- Major bowing where tree is pushing wall from outside the burying ground – possibly on private property.
- Displacement where tree had been growing from tomb side but was cut down. (Photo 42)
- Displacement caused by small tree growing from wall.
- Open and failed mortar joints

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 5

- Coordinate work in this section with work on the mound tombs.
- Determine ownership of tree at south end of section and if privately owned, discuss with property owner removal of tree.
- Remove root section from felled tree, dismantle bowing section and rebuild – roughly 16 feet.
- Define property line.
- Repoint open mortar joints.

Priority - Medium

Section 5: West Elevation. Please see map for exact location and photographs .

Description of Materials and Construction

- Brick wall construction with split granite coping stones.
- Wall section forms rear wall of stand alone mound tomb.
- Six marble tomb markers are set into wall on interior side.
- Part of wall functions as retaining wall for soil on the interior.

Condition of Wall

- Wall is bowing and leaning out - towards private property.

- Wall is in danger of collapse at mid section.
- Wall plaques have become dislodged.
- Extensive mortar joint failure.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 6

- Define property line.
- Coordinate work in this section with work on the mound tombs.
- Survey/Photograph wall to determine position of marble plaques and coping stones.
- Remove marble plaques for conservation.
- Remove and store inside burying ground original granite coping stones.
- Rebuild wall using bricks salvaged from wall.
- Reset coping stones in original position.
- Reset marble tomb plaques in niches in wall in original position.

Priority - High

Sections 6 and 6a: South Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 46 - 48 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Section consists of granite posts that at one time had wood rails that spanned between the granite posts. Wrought iron anchors for rails are still present.
- At the east end is a low granite retaining wall.
- Chain link fence adjacent to granite posts appears to be on abutter's property.

Condition of Wall

- Granite posts are in good condition but wrought iron rail attachments are rusted.
- Low retaining wall at east end is in good condition.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 7

- Discuss with abutters installing a more historically appropriate fence where in place of the existing chain link fence.
- Restore appearance of burying ground fence by placing wood rails between granite posts.
- Remove small trees and bushes at east end adjacent to retaining wall.

Priority - Low

Section 7: East Elevation – south section. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 49-54 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Section constructed from split and dressed granite blocks with granite coping stones set in mortar.
- Coping stones tooled at top surface to create wash with rock faced finish and tooled margin at sides

Condition of Wall

- Wall section is generally in good condition.
- Small trees and shrubs growing adjacent to the wall will begin to push against the wall in several years.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 8

- Remove small trees and shrubs growing adjacent to wall.
- Monitor mortar joints for repointing.

Priority - Low

Section 8: East Elevation – north end. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 12, 55 and 56 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Section eight is constructed in an identical manner as section seven except that it curves to the north.

Condition of Wall

- Several coping stones displaced.
- 1 coping stone cracked in 2 places and 1 coping stone cracked in 1 location.
- Some open and failed mortar joints.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 9

- Repair cracked and broken coping stones with epoxy and stainless steel pins.
- Re-set displaced coping stones.
- Repoint open and failed mortar joints with mortar that matches existing.

Priority - Medium

Section 9: West Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 7 – 11, 13,14 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Long granite blocks set on small stones.
- Wall forms rear of freestanding tomb.

Condition of Wall

- Trees growing out of tomb are pushing on the wall.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 10

- Remove trees and roots.
- Define property line with adjacent church.
- Coordinate work on wall with work on tomb.
- Reset stones that are out of plumb.

Priority - low

Section 10: North Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 5, 6, 15,16 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- Section of wall is missing – fragments of old brick wall lying on the ground.
- Tall shrubs have grown where wall used to be.
- Missing wall section probably functioned as retaining wall.

Condition of Wall

- Missing.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 11]

- Remove shrubs and build historically appropriate wall from brick masonry.

Priority - low

Section 11: North Elevation. Please see map for exact location as well as photographs 2-4,17 for conditions.

Description of Materials and Construction

- This section consists of brick retaining walls of varying heights.
- The low section of wall has a modern bluestone coping.
- The medium high section has a cement wash for about 10 lin. ft.
- The high section has granite coping stones.

Condition of Wall

- The high section of wall is leaning out and is cracked.
- The low section of wall has extensive mortar failure.

Recommended Repairs and/or Maintenance to Section 12

- Remove existing wall sections as well as plantings and replace with a historically appropriate brick retaining wall with granite cap stones.

Priority - Medium

Attachment 6

Proposal

From

Kevin Duffy

Of

Line and Stone



LINE AND STONE, INC.
MONUMENT AND SCULPTURE SERVICES

250 Mystic Street
Arlington, MA 02474
617-893-1551

December 6, 2107

This proposal is based on an assessment conducted on November 30th 2016 at the Old Burial Ground in Arlington MA. During the survey 119 markers were selected for treatment, of one type or another. The flowing pages of this report itemize, the name, date of death, type of marker, treatment needed, and cost of each individual marker. Costs indicated in this proposal remain valid through January 1, 2019.

Kevin Duffy
Line and Stone, Inc.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Kevin Duffy', located below the printed name.

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
1. STOUGHTON TOMB FLAT MARKER MARBLE MARKER		1812 RESET	\$120
2. TUFTS TOMB MARKER MARBLE MARKER		18-- TURN/RESET	\$300
3. SARAH SMITH SLATE HEADSTONE		1832 REPAIR BREAK/RESET	\$650
4. ANN LIVINGSTONE SLATE HEADSTONE		1814 REPAIR BREAK/RESET	\$650
5. STEPHEN & SALLY TUFTS 2 SLATE HEADSTONES		1814/1819 RESET	\$200
6. AARON WHITTEMORE SLATE HEADSTONE		1760 RESET	\$120
7. EDWARD RUSSELL SLATE HEADSTONE		1808 RESET	\$150
8. BRADLEE/ROANN SWAN SLATE HEADSTONE		1800/1805 RESET	\$120
9. LEWIS WHITTEMORE SLATE HEADSTONE		1806 RESET	\$120
10. (ILLEGIBLE) SLATE HEADSTONE		18--- RESET	\$100
11. RUBEN JOHSON SLATE MARKER		1837 RESET	\$150
12. HANNAH ----- MARBLE HEADSTONE		18-- RESET	\$150
13. RHODA THOMPSON SLATE HEADSTONE		1802 RESET	\$150
14. ROBERT SMITH SLATE HEADSTONE		1740 RESET/CLEAN	\$130
15. ELIZABETH CARTERET SLATE HEADSTONE		1787 RESET/CLEAN	\$180
16. CAPT. SAMUEL WHITTEMORE SLATE HEADSTONE		1793 REPAIR/RESET	\$450

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
17. ELEIZABETH WHITTEMORE SLATE HEADSTONE		1764 REPAIR/CLEAN	\$500
18. JAMES CUTTER SLATE HEADSTONE		1732 RESET	\$120
19. THOMAS RUSSEL SLATE HEADSTONE		1793 RESET	\$130
20. ELIZABETH RUSSEL SLATE HEADSTONE		1788 RESET	\$120
21. MARY COOK SLATE HEADSTONE		1780 REPAIR/RESET	\$350
22. SARAH PERRY SLATE HEADSTONE		1783 RESET	\$140
23. REBEKAH HILL SLATE HEADSTONE		1770 REMOVE FROM TREE/RESET	\$350
24. 3 TEEL CHILDREN SLATE HEADSTONE		1805 TURN/RESET	\$250
25. HANAH CUTTER SLATE HEADSTONE		1783 RESET	\$120
26. HANNAH CUTTER SLATE HEADSTONE		1801 RESET	\$300
27. THEODORE BUCKNAM MARBLE HEADSTONE		1884 REPAIR/RESET	\$300
28. -----BUCKNAM MARBLE HEADSTONE		18-- REPAIR	\$350
29. ANNA BRADSHAW GRANITE HEADSTONE		1869 RESET	\$130
30. COOK TOMB SANDSTONE/BRICK/MORTAR		18TH CENT. REPAIR	\$800
31. EDWARD WYER SLATE HEADSTONE		1788 RESET	\$250
32. THOMAS HALE SLATE HEADSTONE		17--- RESET	\$250

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
33. NATHANIEL WILLIAMS SLATE HEADSTONE		1748 RESET	\$140
34. NOAH WINSHIP SLATE HEADSTONE		1759 REPAIR/RESET	\$260
35. ELIZABETH WINSHIP SLATE HEADSTONE		1753 RESET	\$180
36. RUHAMAH CUTTER SLATE HEADSTONE		1737 REPAIR/RESET	\$260
37. NATHANIEL FRANCIS SLATE HEADSTONE		1764 RESET	\$200
38. THOMAS HILL MARBLE HEADSTONE		1853 RESET	\$200
39. ABRAHAM HILL SLATE HEADSTONE		1746 RESET	\$220
40. (ILEGIBILE) SLATE MARKER		18TH CENT. RESET	\$250
41. ELIZABETH HOLDIN SLATE HEADSTONE		1737 RESET	\$130
42. JOHN JARVIS MARBLE HEADSTONE		1855 RESET	\$200
43. FRANK WELLINGTON MARBLE HEADSTONE		1930 REPAIR/RESET	\$300
44. ANNE WELLINGTON MARBLE HEADSTONE		1932 REPAIR/RESET	\$300
45. CAREL WELLINGTON MARBLE HEADSTONE		1928 REPAIR/RESET	\$300
46. ANNETTE WELLINGTON MARBLE HEADSTONE		1910 REPAIR/RESET	\$300
47. GEORGE WELLINGTON MARBLE HEADSTONE		1915 REPAIR/RESET	\$250
48. ELLEN STANWOOD MARBLE HEADSTONE		1922 REPAIR/RESET	\$300

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
49. LYDIA TEEL SLATE HEADSTONE		1831 RESET/CLEAN	\$200
50. WYMAN CHILDREN SLATE HEADSTONE		1805 RESET	\$140
51. SALLY COLE SLATE HEADSTONE		1807 RESET	\$140
52. RUTH BECKNAM SLATE HEADSTONE		1814 RESET	\$250
53. JOHN FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1852 RESET	\$200
54. HEZEKAH WYMAN SLATE HEADSTONE		1808 RESET	\$250
55. SAMUEL GROTON SLATE HEADSTONE		1821 RESET	\$140
56. JOSIAH LOCKE SLATE HEADSTONE		1810 RESET	130
57. PHEOBE FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1811 RESET	\$140
58. JOHN ESTABROOK SLATE HEADSTONE		1802 REPAIR/RESET	\$200
59. REBEKAH ESTABROOK MARBLE HEADSTONE		1863 REPAIR/CLEAN	\$500
60. ABIGAIL NUTTING SLATE HEADSTONE		1749 RESET	\$140
61. LYDIA FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1744 RESET	\$140
62. SARAH FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1753 REPAIR/RESET	\$400
63. CAPT. EPHRIAM FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1769 RESET	\$250
64. MARY BUTTERFIELD SLATE HEADSTONE		17--- RESET	\$140

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
65. JONATHAN FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1736 RESET	\$130
66. FROST CHILDREN SLATE HEADSTONE		1796-1799 RESET	\$150
67. BETTY FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1802 RESET	\$220
68. SAMUEL FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1798 RESET	\$220
69. ABIGAIL FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1796 RESET	\$200
70. CHARLES FROST SLATE HEADSTONES		1837 RESET	\$180
71. SAMUEL FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1822 RESET	\$250
72. MARGERETT FROST SLATE HEADSTONE		1803 RESET	\$220
73. SUSAN BUTTERFIELD SLATE HEADSTONE		1816 RESET	\$120
74. SUKEY ADAMS SLATE HEADSTONE		1840 RESET	\$200
75. WILLIAM ADAMS SLATE HEADSTONE		1827 RESET	\$220
76. GERSHOM SWAN JR. SLATE HEADSTONE		1827 RESET	\$250
77. GERSHOM SWAN SR. SLATE HEADSTONE		1827 RESET	\$250
78. EDWIN LOCK SLATE HEADSTONE		18--- RESET	\$200
79. JOSEPH LOCK SLATE HEADSTONE		1826 REPAIR/RESET	\$450
80. IRA LOCKE SLATE HEADSTONE		18--- RESET	\$250

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
81. ANN ELIZABETH ----- SLATE HEADSTONE		18----- RESET	\$150
82. ABIGAIL LOCKE SLATE HEADSTONE		18---- RESET	\$200
83. ANNIE WARREN SLATE HEADSTONE		1852 RESET	\$160
84. JONATHAN LOCKE SLATE HEADSTONE		1850 RESET	\$160
85. LUCY H. CAY SLATE HEADSTONE		1828 RESET	\$180
86. CAPT. DANIEL REED SLATE HEADSTONE		1820 RESET	\$220
87. MRS. PRISCILLA REED SLATE HEADSTONE		18--- RESET	\$200
88. SUSAN BUTTERFIELD SLATE HEADSTONE		1810 RESET	\$120
89. SARAH SWAN SLATE HEADSTONE		1737 RESET	\$140
90. JONATHAN ROBBINS SLATE HEADSTONE		1819 RESET	\$180
91. JONATHAN BUTTERFIELD SLATE HEADSTONE		1740 RESET	\$200
92. LYDIA WILSON SLATE HEADSTONE		1736 REPAIR/RESET	\$250
93. -----LOCK SLATE HEADSTONE		1738 RESET	\$80
94. LYDIA LOCK SLATE HEADSTONE		1738 RESET	\$80
95. ELIZABETH SUMMERS SLATE HEADSTONE		17--- RESET	\$120
96. JOHN LOCK SLATE HEADSTONE		1755 RESET	\$150

LINE AND STONE, INC.	REPAIR PROPOSAL	OLD BURIAL GROUND	ARLINGTON MA
97. ELIZABETH LOCK SLATE HEADSTONE		1758 RESET	\$150
98. MR. FRANCIS LOCKE SLATE HEADSTONE		1812 RESET	\$180
99. MARTHA TUFTS SLATE HEADSTONE		1808 RESET	\$140
100. SAMUEL WILLIAMS SLATE HEADSTONE		1805 RESET	\$150
101. MARTHA WILLIAMS SLATE HEADSTONE		1805 RESET	\$250
102. -----WILSON MARBLE HEADSTONE		18--- RESET/CLEAN	\$200
103. SARAH PRENTICE SLATE HEADSTONE		1772 REPAIR/RESET	\$350
104. EBENEZER PRENTICE SLATE HEADSTONE		1790 RESET	\$180
105. DEBORAH LOCK SALTE HEADSTONE		1769 REPAIR/RESET	\$260
106. SARAH EATON MARBLE HEADSTONE		18--- RESET	\$100
107. LOCKE CHILDREN SLATE HEADSTONE		1784-1791 RESET	\$140
108. SARAH PRENTICE SLATE HEADSTONE		1797 RESET	\$180
109. EBENEZER PRENTICE SLATE HEADSTONE		1801 RESET	\$180
110. WILLIAM HILL SLATE HEADSTONE		1820 RESET	\$200
111. SAMUEL HILL SLATE HEADSTONE		1815 NEW BASE/RESET	\$350
112. MR. WLLIAM HILL SLATE HEADSTONE		1815 RESET	\$220

113. MR. MARCY HILL SLATE HEADSTONE	1828 RESET	\$220
114. ABIGIAL CONVERSE SLATE HEADSTONE	1835 RESET	\$200
115. MARTHA WELLINGTON MARBLE HEADSTONE	1878 NEW GRANITE BASE/ RESET	\$650
116. AMOS LOCKE MARBLE HEADSTONE	1859 RESET	\$250
117. SARAH LOCKE MARBLE HEADSTONE	1840 RESET	\$150
118. RICHARD HOGDON MARBLE HEADSTONE	1893 SECURE/RESET	\$250
119. ELLEN HOGDON MARBLE HEADSTONE	1927 SECURE/RESET	\$250

TOTAL:**\$ 25,230**

Attachment 7

Letters Of Proposed Costs for Services And Storage From Local Funeral Homes

The Rogers & Hutchins Funeral Home

*292 Massachusetts Avenue
Arlington, Massachusetts 02474
Telephone: 781-641-0292
Fax: 781-641-0293
Bob@rogersfuneralhome.net*

November 22nd, 2016

Michelle Hassler
Mt. Pleasant Cemetery
70 Medford Street
Arlington, MA 02474

Dear Michelle,

The following is a list of expenses that could be associated with your upcoming renovation project, as it pertains to the use of our services.

Funeral Director on site during renovation	\$ 40.00 per hour
Transportation of human remains from work site to temporary storage area	\$ 50.00 per removal
Storage of human remains at our facility (if needed)	\$ 100.00 per month
Additional funeral home staff if necessary	\$ 25.00 per hour
Obtaining any local or state documents (hourly fee plus cost of documents)	\$ 20.00 per hour

I am showing you three different options for the sheltering of any remains that are not currently in a suitable container for transportation purposes. The final decision will rest upon the cemetery commission or the person in charge of the renovations to determine what will be most suitable.

Simple container consisting of a wooden base & cardboard cover	\$ 90.00 each
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Fiberboard casket with cloth covering & crepe interior (Color to be determined by cemetery commission)	\$ 650.00 each
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20 Gauge steel protective casket with crepe interior (Color to be determined by cemetery commission)	\$ 950.00 each
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If selected to participate in this renovation project, it is expected that Town of Arlington, at its sole cost and expense, will maintain liability insurance in the amount of \$ 1,000.000.00, as well as indemnify the Rogers & Hutchins Funeral Home, its officers, managers, and staff from any, and all liability, from any and all persons and/or entities, in regard to the services provided herein, except its own negligence.

Submitted by:

Robert J. Hutchins
President
Rogers & Hutchins Funeral Homes

2175 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02140
617-547-5544
FAX 617-491-2357

Keefe Funeral Homes

Family Owned & Operated by Charles, Chad & Timothy Keefe
www.keefefuneralhome.com

5 Chestnut Street
Arlington, MA 02474
781-648-5544
FAX 781-648-0597

November 17, 2016

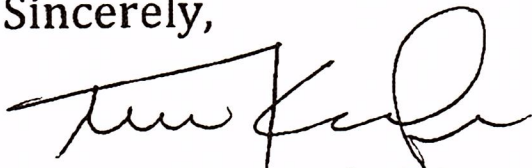
To Whom it May Concern,

The staff of the Keefe Funeral Home in Arlington is willing to assist the Town of Arlington's Cemetery Commission with the Tomb Restoration of the Old Burial Ground. We will assist with the Disinterment and Transportation of Human Remains.

There will be no fees for our services. We appreciate all the assistance the town and its employees provide to our family business and the community we help serve.

We look forward to working on this project in the future.

Sincerely,



Timothy D. Keefe, Director

DeVito Funeral Home

Saville Chapel

December 7, 2016

Mt. Pleasant Cemetery
70 Medford St.
Arlington, MA 02474

To Whom It May Concern:

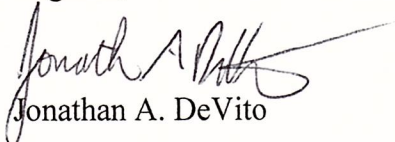
Re: Community Preservation Act Disinterment of Historic Area Remains

The DeVito Funeral Home will offer their services in a supervisory capacity at no charge, as a service to the community, provided the project and subsequent supervision does not exceed 40 hours of supervision. In the event the project requires supervision in excess of the 40 hours, we can continue to offer our services at a rate of \$95 per hour. We will provide one licensed funeral director to supervise the disinterment of remains and the subsequent interment of those remains. If the funeral director is required to transfer remains from one location to another there will be charges incurred for those services. A rough estimate for having our utility van on standby at the site for transportation is \$750 per day. This fee is required, as utilization of our utility van will require us to outsource vehicles and staff for day-to-day operation of our business.

We are also willing to provide adequate caskets and/or containers at a discounted cost for the transfer or storage of remains as determined by the person in charge of cataloging and transporting said remains. We will work with our suppliers to provide sealed metal shipping containers (Ziegler Case) as necessary at a minimal cost. Typically these cases are \$350 - \$400 although we will try to speak with manufacturers to negotiate a bulk order.

We understand that this project is in the preliminary stages and once more information is known we can better understand the scope of the project and provide more accurate cost estimates. While we do not intend to profit from this project, we do need to be mindful that utilization of staff and vehicles will cause a slight disruption of day-to-day operations of our business.

Regards,



Jonathan A. DeVito

1145 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, MA 02476 • Phone (781) 643-5610 • Fax (781) 305-8334
761 Mount Auburn St., Watertown, MA 02472 • Phone (617) 924-3445 • Fax (781) 305-8334

director@devitofuneralhomes.com • devitofuneralhomes.com
Family Owned and Operated Since 1928

Attachment 8

Deed Restriction

On

The Old Burying Ground

By

The Arlington Historical Commission

And

The Town of Arlington

PRESERVATION RESTRICTION AGREEMENT
between the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
by and through the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
and the

Town of Arlington

The parties to this Agreement are the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by and through the Massachusetts Historical Commission located at the Massachusetts Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125, hereinafter referred to as the Commission and the Town of Arlington, 730 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington, MA 02476 hereinafter referred to as the Grantor.

WHEREAS, the Grantor is the owner in fee simple of certain real property with improvements known as the Town Hall Gardens, and including the Winfield Robbins Memorial Garden, thereon as described in a deed dated 24 May, 1898, from Pattee et ux et al to Town of Arlington, recorded with the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book 2657, Page 490, and in a deed dated 9 July, 1898, from Lowe, Tr. to Town of Arlington, recorded with the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Book 2669, Page 467, and which is located at 730 Massachusetts Avenue; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is the owner in fee simple of certain real property with improvements known as the Old Burying Ground, located on Pleasant Street in Arlington Center, Massachusetts, thereon as described in the Town of Arlington Assessor's Records and being a portion of the land shown on Assessor's Map 11 as Block 1, Lot 3, hereinafter referred to as the Premises. This instrument does not create any new street or lot boundaries.

WHEREAS, the Grantor wishes to impose certain restrictions, obligations and duties upon it as the owner of the Premises and on the successors to its right, title and interest therein, with respect to maintenance, protection, and preservation of the Premises in order to protect the architectural, archaeological and historical integrity thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Premises is listed in the State Register of Historic Places as a contributing property to the Arlington Town Center National Register Historic District; and

WHEREAS, the preservation of the Premises is important to the public for the enjoyment and appreciation of its architectural, archaeological and historical heritage and will serve the public interest in a manner consistent with the purposes of M.G.L. chapter 184, section 32, hereinafter referred to as the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Commission is a government body organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and is authorized to accept these preservation restrictions under the Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the Grantor conveys to the

Commission the following preservation restrictions, which shall apply in Perpetuity to the Premises.

These preservation restrictions are set forth so as to ensure the preservation of those characteristics which contribute to the architectural, archaeological and historical integrity of the Premises which have been listed on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places, under applicable state and federal legislation.

Characteristics which contribute to the architectural, archaeological and historical integrity of the Premises include, but are not limited to, the artifacts, features, materials, appearance, and workmanship of the Premises, including those characteristics which originally qualified the Premises for listing in the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.

The terms of the Preservation Restriction are as follows:

1. Maintenance of Premises: The Grantor agrees to assume the total cost of continued maintenance, repair and administration of the Premises so as to preserve the characteristics which contribute to the architectural, archaeological and historical integrity of the Premises in a manner satisfactory to the Commission according to the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties."

The Grantor may seek financial assistance from any source available to it. The Commission does not assume any obligation for maintaining, repairing or administering the Premises.

2. Inspection: The Grantor agrees that the Commission may inspect the Premises from time to time upon reasonable notice to determine whether the Grantor is in compliance with the terms of this Agreement.

3. Alterations: The Grantor agrees that no alterations shall be made to the Premises, including the alteration of any interior, unless (a) clearly of minor nature and not affecting the characteristics which contribute to the architectural, archaeological or historical integrity of the Premises, or (b) the Commission has previously determined that it will not impair such characteristics after reviewing plans and specifications submitted by the Grantor, or (c) required by casualty or other emergency promptly reported to the Commission. Ordinary maintenance and repair of the Premises may be made without the written permission of the Commission. For purposes of this section, interpretation of what constitutes alterations of a minor nature and ordinary maintenance and repair is governed by the Restriction Guidelines which are attached to this Agreement and hereby incorporated by reference.

4. Assignment: The Commission may assign this Agreement to another governmental body or to any charitable corporation or trust among the purposes of which is the maintenance and preservation of historic properties only in the event that the Commission should cease to function in its present capacity.

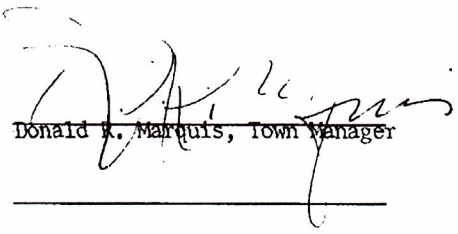
5. Validity and Severability: The invalidity of M.G.L. c. 184 or any part thereof shall not affect the validity and enforceability of this Agreement according to its terms. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Agreement.

6. Recording: The Grantor agrees to record this Agreement with the appropriate Registry of Deeds and file a copy of such recorded instrument with the Commission.

7. Other Provisions: None applicable.

The burden of these restrictions enumerated in paragraphs 1 through 7, inclusive, shall run with the land and is binding upon future owners of an interest therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 23rd day of May, 2000.


Donald R. Marquis, Town Manager

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex _____, ss.

May 23, 2000

Then personally appeared the above named Donald R. Marquis
and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the free act and deed of Donald R. Marquis
before me,

Notary Public
My Commission Expires October 7, 2005



APPROVAL BY THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing preservation restrictions have been approved pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 184, section 32.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

By Judith B. McDonough
Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director and Clerk
Massachusetts Historical Commission

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. December 1, 1999

Then personally appeared the above named Judith B. McDonough and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the free act and deed of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, before

Notary Public

Elsa W. Fitzgerald
My Commission Expires 10/9/03

RESTRICTION GUIDELINES

The purpose of the Restriction Guidelines is to clarify paragraph three of the terms of the preservation restriction, which deals with alterations to the premises. Under this section permission from the Massachusetts Historical Commission is required for any major alteration. Alterations of a minor nature, which are part of ordinary maintenance and repair, do not require MHC review.

In an effort to explain what constitutes a minor alteration and what constitutes a major change, which must be reviewed by the MHC, the following list has been developed. By no means is this list comprehensive: it is only a sampling of some of the more common alterations, which may be contemplated by building owners.

PAINT

Minor - Exterior or interior hand scraping and repainting of non-decorative and non-significant surfaces as part of periodic maintenance.

Major - Painting or fully stripping decorative surfaces or distinctive stylistic features including murals, stenciling, wallpaper, ornamental woodwork, stone, decorative or significant original plaster.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

Minor - Regular maintenance including caulking, painting and necessary reglazing. Repair or in-kind replacement of existing individual decayed window parts.

Major - Wholesale replacement of units; change in fenestration or materials; alteration of profile or setback of windows. The addition of storm windows is also considered a major change; however, with notification it is commonly acceptable.

EXTERIOR

Minor - Spot repair of existing cladding and roofing including in-kind replacement of clapboards, shingles, slates, etc.

Major - Large-scale repair or replacement of cladding or roofing. Change involving inappropriate removal or addition of materials or building elements (i.e. removal of chimneys or cornice detailing; installation of architectural detail which does not have a historical basis); altering or demolishing building additions; spot repointing of masonry. Structural stabilization of the property is also considered a major alteration.

LANDSCAPE/OUTBUILDINGS

Minor - Routine maintenance of outbuildings and landscape including lawn mowing, pruning, planting, painting, and repair.

Major - Moving or subdividing buildings or property; altering of property; altering or removing significant landscape features such as gardens, vistas, walks, plantings; ground disturbance affecting archaeological resources.

WALLS/PARTITIONS

Minor - Making fully reversible changes (i.e. sealing off doors in situ, leaving doors and door openings fully exposed) to the spatial arrangement of a non-significant portion of the building.

Major - Creating new openings in walls or permanently sealing off existing openings; adding permanent partitions which obscure significant original room arrangement; demolishing existing walls; removing or altering stylistic features; altering primary staircases.

HEATING/AIR CONDITIONING/ELECTRICAL/PLUMBING SYSTEMS

Minor - Repair of existing systems.

Major - Installing or upgrading systems which will result in major appearance changes (i.e. dropped ceilings, disfigured walls or floors, exposed wiring, ducts, and piping); the removal of substantial quantities of original plaster or other materials in the course of construction.

Changes classified as major alterations are not necessarily unacceptable. Under the preservation restriction such changes must be reviewed by the MHC and their impact on the historic integrity of the premise assessed.

It is the responsibility of the property owner to notify the MHC in writing when any major alterations are contemplated. Substantial alterations may necessitate review of plans and specifications.

The intent of the preservation restriction is to enable the Commission to review proposed alterations and assess their impact on the integrity of the structure, not to preclude future change. MHC staff will attempt to work with property owners to develop mutually satisfactory solutions, which are in the best interests of the property.

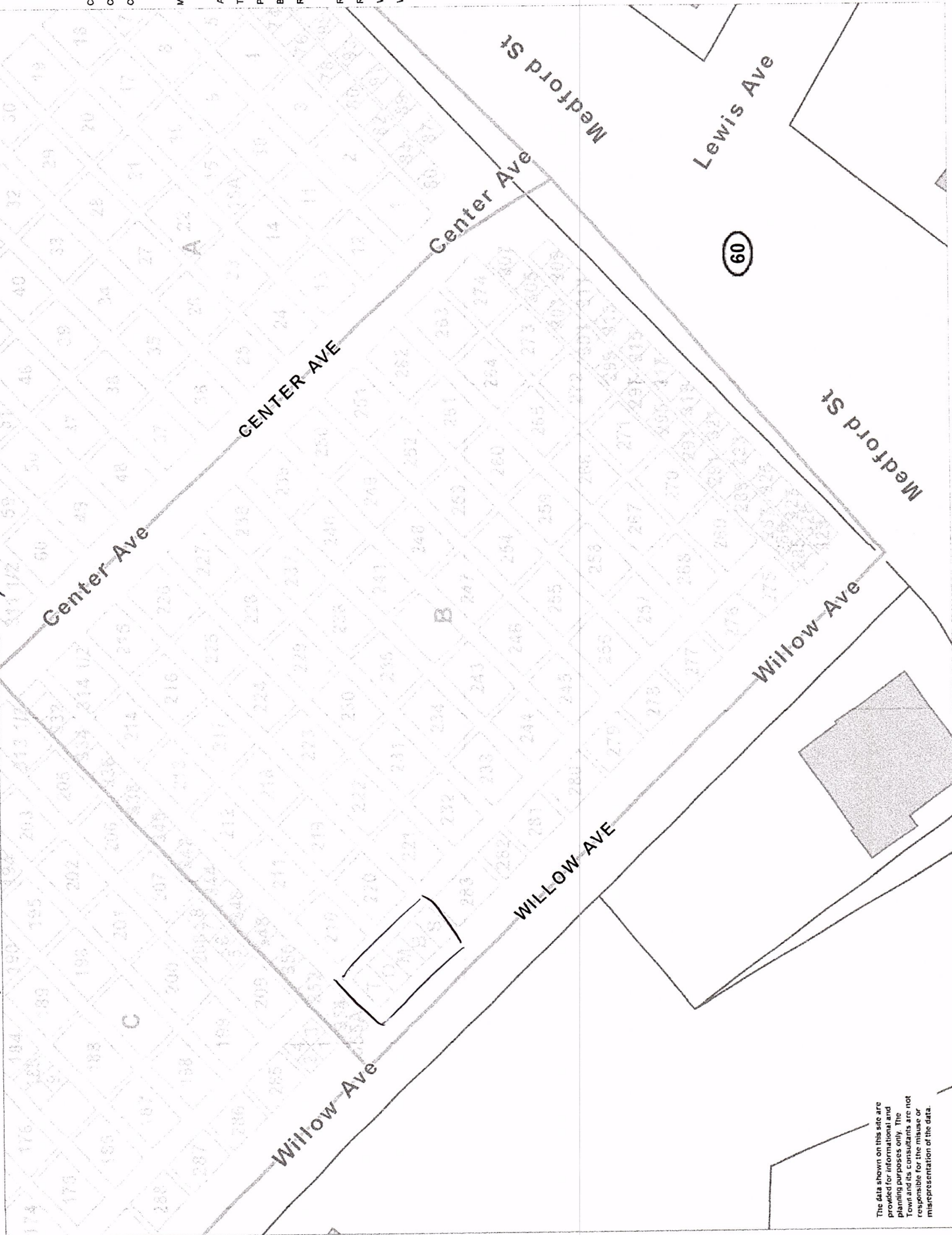
Attachment 9

*Maps
Of
The Old Burying Ground
And
Mount Pleasant Cemetery*

MT. PLEASANT CEMETERY JOCKE-PEIRCE TOWNS AREA



- Cemetery - Section Boundary
- Cemetery - Grave Plot
- Cemetery - Roads
- Road 1
- Road 2
- Road 3
- Road 4
- MA Highways
- Interstate
- US Highway
- Numbered Routes
- Abutting Towns
- Town Boundary
- Parcels
- Buildings
- Roads - Class 1-6 (for Town E)
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Driveway
- Roads - OneWay (for Base M)
- Roads - For High Zoom Level
- Water Line
- Water Body

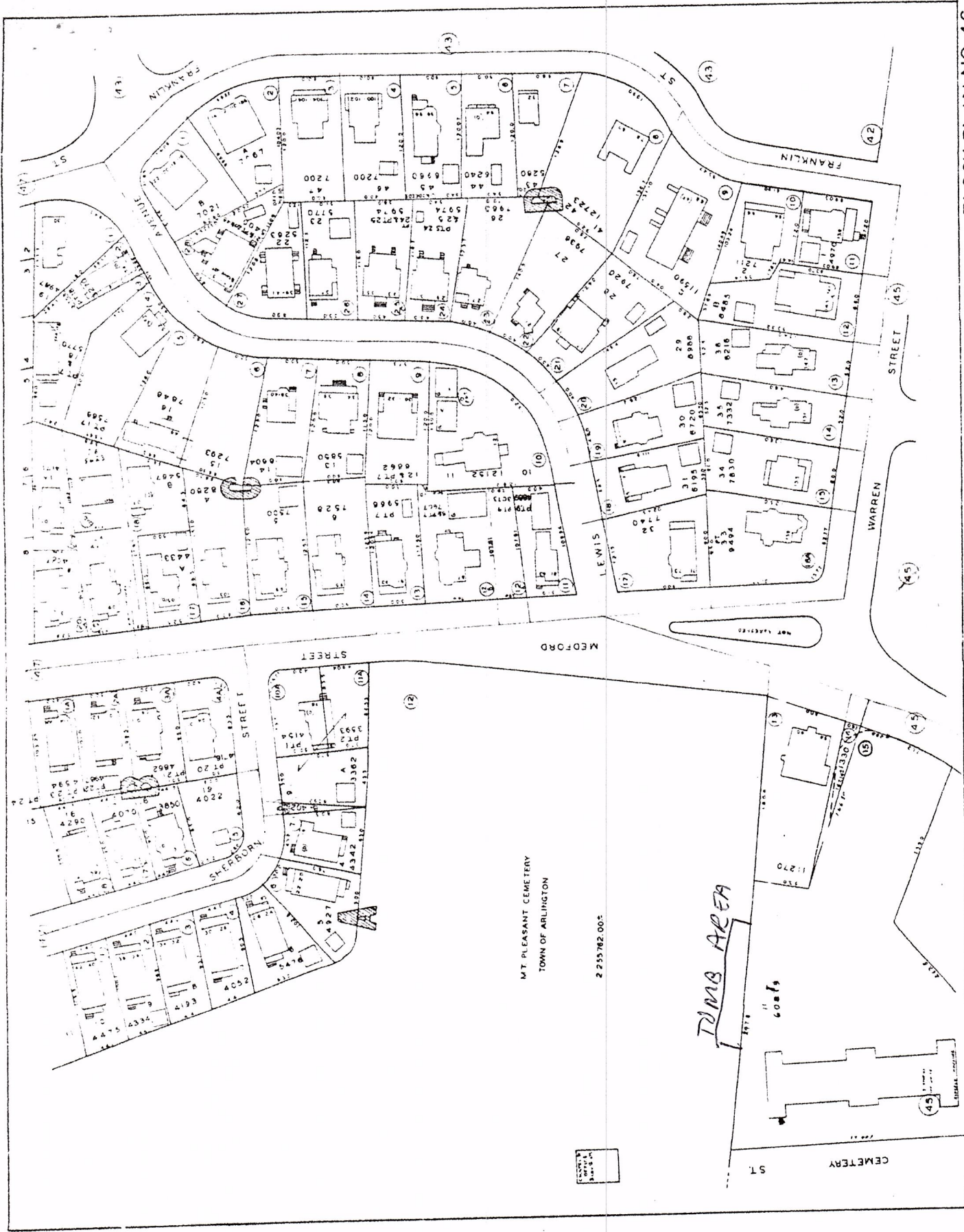


The data shown on this site are provided for informational and planning purposes only. The Town of Jocke-Peirce and its consultants are not responsible for the misuse or misrepresentation of the data.



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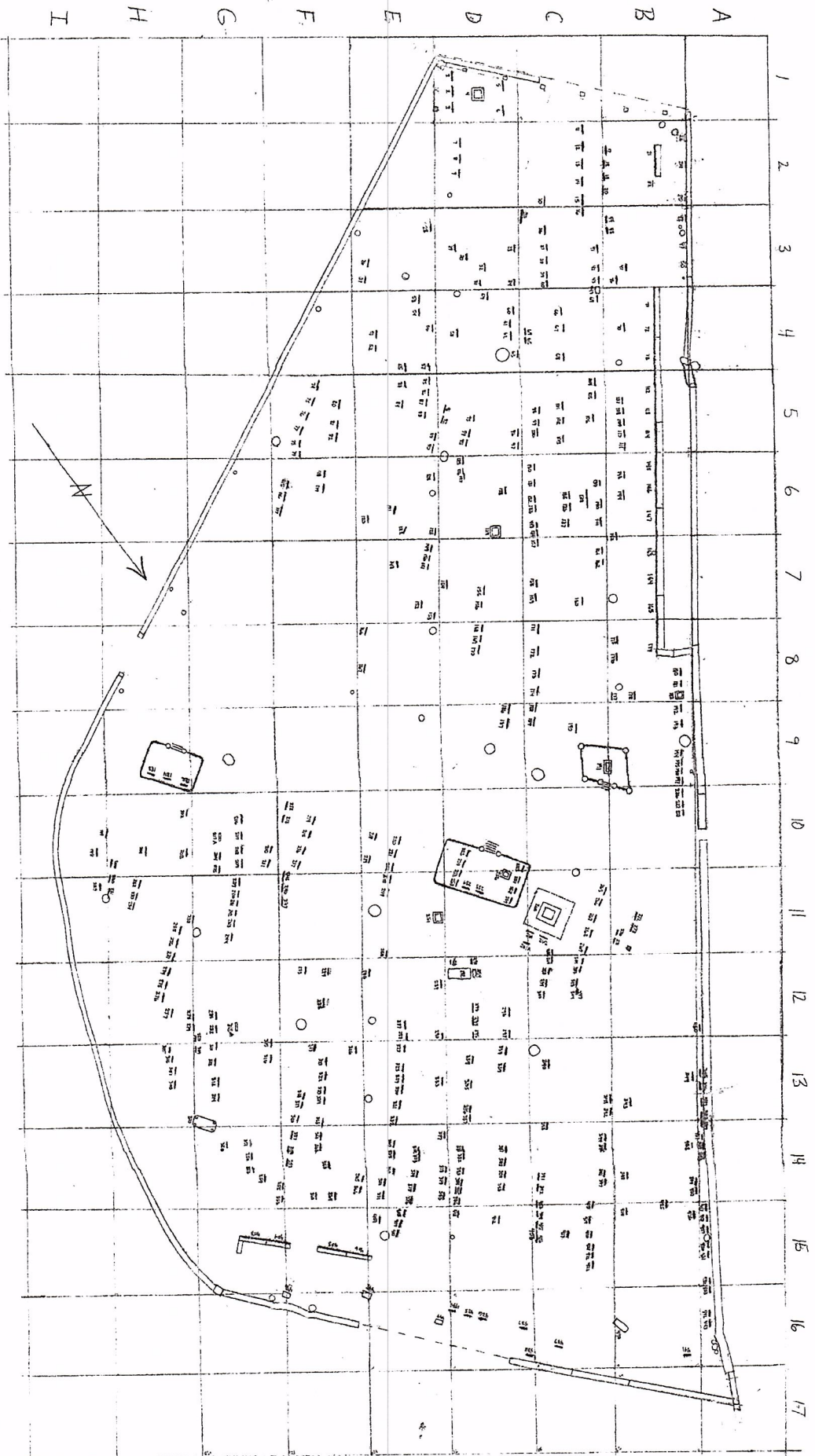
APL 801



BLOCK PLAN NO. 46

SCALE 1" = 100 FEET

Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Assessors Map

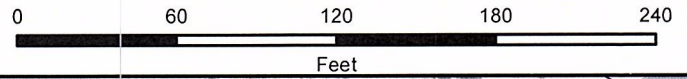


ARLINGTON OLD BURYING Arlington, Massachusetts Gravestone Map and Survey Fall 2007

Ivan Myer, Building and Monument Conservation
83 School Street, Arlington, Massachusetts, 02476

SCALE
2.5" = 25'

- LEGEND**
- TREE
 - EXTERIOR WALL
 - BRICK WALL DISCONTINUED
 - IRON FENCING
 - GRANITE CAPPING
 - GRANITE POT PARKER
 - TOMB
 - WALL PLaque
 - FLAT PARKER
 - TABLE TOP TOMB
 - HEADSTONE
 - FOOTSTONE
 - MONUMENT



Grave Polys are all set
Burial details table in this MXD is all set
Need to review and upload to PeopleGIS

**ARLINGTON OLD BURYING
GROUND**
Arlington, Massachusetts
Gravestone Map and Survey
Fall 2007

*From Myler Building and Museum Conserving
51 School Street, Arlington, Massachusetts, 02176*

LEGEND
O THIS
STATION
- - - - - AREA WITH DISCONTINUED
- - - - - FROM THIS DATE
- - - - - IN COUNTRY CLASS
- - - - - COUNTRY NOT POSSIBLE
- - - - - AREA
- - - - - PLAT NUMBER
- - - - - NO INFO
- - - - - NOT IN
- - - - - IN COUNTRY

SCALE

updated 6-15 turn map

